

FAMOUS PUBLICIST

Rev. J. D. Gulick, a Noted Missionary, Arrives.

A BROAD MINDED THEOLOGIAN

Notices Numerous Changes—The Religious Work in Japan—His Belief in Evolution.

Among the passengers that arrived by the Coptic was Rev. John D. Gulick, brother of Rev. O. H. Gulick of this city.

Rev. Gulick has been a missionary in China and Japan for the past thirty-six years. The last time he was in Honolulu was in 1873 when he made a short visit here. He came then to make arrangements for his aged father and mother and to decide whether one of the brothers would not have to give up the missionary work. This was not necessary, however, as the parents decided to live in Kobe, Japan, with the Rev. O. H. Gulick. The famous thinker continued on to San Francisco and from there went back to China, where he remained for about two years. He then had to leave China, as the climate was too severe, he being stationed in Northern China. Since then he has been continuously in Japan.

"The changes are very great," said the celebrated exponent of broader theology, "since I was here last. I first left Honolulu in 1852, going to the States to get an education. I touched here again while on a voyage across the Pacific. However, my first real visit to this city after the time I first left was in 1873.

"The changes that had occurred between 1852 and 1873 were very great, greater in many ways than the changes between 1873 and today. Around 1852 irrigation had not even started, and there was nothing but dust in places where, in 1873, gardens were in full bloom. But the increase since then in wealth and growth of the city is very great.

"The missionary work in Japan, taken all in all, is a remarkable movement. It has been full of ups and downs, but when one looks backward upon the last twenty-five years the progress is astonishing. The Japanese are anxious to grasp new ideas. They are ambitious to hold their own in the world of thought and action. They may slip at times, but they are up and at it again immediately.

"In the missionary work the same experience of ups and downs have been met with. Although the people sometimes seem to miss the mark entirely in their ideas of civilization, in the end they will come out all right.

"Yes, it is a fact that the Japanese meet with opposition in the various places to which they migrate. They will get along in some way, however. They have gained Formosa, now, and what to do with it is the present problem which they are considering. The southern part of Japan is crowded pretty closely with population, while the northern part is not at all thickly inhabited. The Japs are averse to cold, as their whole habit of life does not shut out the cold sufficiently.

"What about evolution? Well, in Japan the whole of evolutionary thought in philosophy and religion is but an echo of European thought. One of the greatest obstacles in missionary work has been the fact that ancient Buddhism and Confucianism, which they have learned to put aside, are closely allied with some modern vein of evolution, which they are anxious to seize upon.

"In regard to evolution, I believe that God's creation of man has been along certain lines which we can and ought to investigate. It is and should be an open discussion. Of course, there are certain schools of orthodox which endeavor to close the door, but it will not stay closed. The very breath of religious life depends upon the investigation and upbuilding of truth.

"Some day, I believe, a definite conclusion will be reached. Many have already built up systems and arrived at conclusions seemingly definite to themselves, but there has always been something lacking. But the right conclusion will be reached some day.

"Forty-seven years ago, when, as a schoolboy at Punahou I wandered over these hills and through these valleys, the beginning of a new thought dawned upon me. While gathering the shells in one section I noticed that they were similar to the shells of other sections remote from them. The desire to know more in regard to the question grew upon me, and when Darwin's work appeared in 1859 I seized upon it eagerly. Since those days when I first wandered over the hills and valleys of this island I have never ceased to investigate, and the collection of shells I made then has been my chief argument against those who accept as a perfect whole the law of natural selection.

"No, I have not published any paper for a number of years. The last was in 1889, which was published by the Linnean Society of London."

Rev. Gulick was pleased to hear that the aged Kekela was here. He recalled the fact that he had first met Kekela in 1852 when he accompanied him on

a short trip when the Micronesian mission was first started.

Rev. Gulick is famous through his thorough investigations and able papers connected with advanced thought. Today he is a bright and interesting talker, with a broad vein of humor. He will talk at length about the Japanese, with whom he is thoroughly familiar, but he is very averse to talking of his own work. From his conversation and appearance no one would think that he was twenty years old when, as far back as 1852, he made the collection of shells. He will remain here until the latter part of June, and looks forward with pleasure to renewing old friendships.

A Great Combination.

The Missouri Car & Foundry Co., owned by the W. N. McMillan family, and the American Car Co. have consolidated, with a joint capital of sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000). The Missouri Car & Foundry Co. has an agency in Honolulu, which was established by Mr. McMillan two years ago, when he was here on a two months' visit with his brother-in-law, Dr. Walter Maxwell.

ABOUT BEET SUGAR

Growth of the Industry Has Been Quite Rapid.

Outlook Promises a Further Increase—Factories in Operation—The Average Yield.

The San Francisco Trade Journal of February 24th, says: "The growth of the beet sugar industry in this country has been quite rapid within the past two years, and the outlook promises a further expansion in the industry. The following factories were in operation in 1898, with a statement of their daily capacity in tons:

Alameda Sugar Co., Alvarado, Cal.	800
Binghamton, B. S. Co., Binghamton, N. Y.	350
California Beet Sugar & Refining Co., Crockett, Cal.	500
Chino Valley Beet Sugar Co., Chino, Cal.	1000
First New York Beet Sugar Co., Rome, N. Y.	200
Los Alamitos Sugar Co., Los Alamitos, Cal.	700
Michigan Sugar Co., Bay City, Mich.	350
Minnesota Sugar Co., St. Louis Park, Minn.	350
Norfolk Beet Sugar Co., Norfolk, Neb.	350
Ogden Sugar Co., Ogden, Utah	350
Oregon Sugar Co., La Grande, Ore.	350
Oxnard Beet Sugar Co., Grand Island, Neb.	350
Pecos Valley Beet Sugar Co., Pecos, New Mexico	200
Utah Sugar Co., Lehi, Utah	350
Wisconsin Beet Sugar Co., Wausau, Wis.	350
Wisconsin Menominee Falls, Wis.	200
Total	6400

Factories building, nearly completed: Spreckels Sugar Co., Spreckels (Salinas), Cal. 3000; Pacific Beet Sugar Co., Oxnard, Cal. 1000; Union Sugar Co., Santa Maria, Cal. 500.

Total 8300. Besides the above there are three more that will be in operation this year and situated at Grand Junction, Colorado; Bay City, Michigan; and Pekin, Ill. Besides these, six other companies, the organization of which is well advanced, are expected to be located at Rochester, Cairo, Benton Harbor, West Bay City, Monroe and Alma, Mich. Factories are also planned for Lyons and Dunkirk, N. Y., Grand Haven, Port Huron and Kalamazoo, Mich., and Springfield, Utah. Rumors are also afloat of plants to be built at Penn Yan, N. Y., Toledo and Sandusky, Ohio, Corunna, Alpena, Mount Clemens and Tawas City, Mich., Hamlet, Ind., Omaha, Neb., Sioux Falls, S. D., and Fresno, Cal. Regarding Louisiana, the Washington Legislature has a bill before it giving bounties to the industry confined within its borders; that in Indiana has been defeated, while in Illinois the Legislature has a bill in both houses giving bounty. In Michigan the new bounty has caused a large expansion of the industry. In Nebraska the industry is reported thriving, but the bounty experiment is not a success. In Minnesota the bounty will probably be continued two years longer. In Iowa, the State is making experiments to determine whether sugar beet growing can be carried on with profit. Kansas has been found to be outside the beet belt."

The average yield of the 1898 crop has been from ten to twelve tons, giving the farmer a gross revenue of from \$45 to \$54 to the acre. As the cost of raising beets, through a better understanding of the crop learned by experience, is never more than \$25 per acre, and more frequently less, it will be seen that there is no other crop that can compare to beets for profit. While the average yield has been ten to twelve tons per acre, there are exceptional cases where the yield far exceeded that, the largest on record being one field of five acres from which were harvested 120 tons of beets.—Norfolk (Neb.) News.

HOBART STILL NO BETTER. WASHINGTON, April 4.—Vice-President Hobart is not progressing as well as was hoped for and tonight he was not as well as usual. A disagreeable cough is giving him the most annoyance and he is unable to throw it off.

FIRE AND FLAMES

How American Troops Suppressed Incendiaries.

A Brave Night Battle—Fully 2,000 Buildings Destroyed Before the Flames Were Subdued.

MANILA, March 1.—After many false alarms and frustrated attempts, the oft-repeated threats of the rebels to turn Manila and massacre every European and American within its walls culminated in a disastrous conflagration and an attempt at uprising, which was promptly checked, on the night of Washington's birthday. That preconcerted arrangements had been made to fire the city in half a dozen different places simultaneously there can be no doubt; but fortunately the plans miscarried for various reasons, and the natives themselves, or at least their sympathizers, lost as much, if not more, than those upon whom they sought to wreak their vengeance.

A quieter day than that of February 22 it would be difficult to imagine. All the banks and leading mercantile houses were closed, and except for the fact that the saloons were open it seemed more like Sunday than a holiday, the excessive heat and the condition of affairs outside having kept most people indoors. About sun-down, however, the town bestirred itself, and the streets were soon filled with people taking an airing before dinner, it being the custom heretofore to dine at 8 o'clock and retire immediately afterward. Just as the long strings of carriages which daily pass and repass each other on the Luneta were forming for the procession homeward, a dense black column of smoke rolled up above the intervening roofs, and almost immediately afterward an ominous red glare was reflected from the sky. Murmurs of horror were followed by sharp orders to coachmen, and there was a wild scramble for the city. Even when this was reached and it was ascertained that the fire was in Santa Cruz district, some distance from the residence section, the alarm was not abated, for no one doubted that incendiaries were at work and none knew where the next blaze might be started.

On the streets in the vicinity of the fire, which was within two blocks of the Esplanade, the wildest confusion reigned for some time, men everywhere here, there and everywhere. The blaze had started in a row of two-story modern buildings with brick foundations on the Calle Lacerda, in the center of the Chinese section, and as several of these had been fired within a few minutes of each other it soon assumed alarming proportions. The local fire brigade turned out with commendable promptitude, but with more zeal than discretion proceeded to pour three dry streams of water from as many lines of hose upon the red-hot brick walls of the first building fired, which was already doomed, instead of attempting to prevent those opposite and adjacent from igniting. The consequence was that by the time General Hughes and his men arrived on the scene and commenced to clear the streets the fire was spreading on both sides of the Calle Lacerda and a stiff breeze was fanning it forward.

During the excitement the line was cut five times and other impediments placed in the way of the firemen. Upon learning of this General Hughes issued orders to his men to shoot the first man who interfered with the checking of the flames or attempted to start others. Several natives who picked up burning brands and darted off with them were either shot or bayoneted by the guards, and then a general round-up of all the natives on the streets in the vicinity was ordered. As thousands were vacating their houses and carrying off their effects and the sidewalks and roadways were littered with furniture for blocks, this was a work of some difficulty, but by degrees the soldiers corralled hundreds of protesting natives and hustled them into yards and vacant lots, where they were guarded until the excitement subsided.

About 9 o'clock the European volunteer fire brigade arrived on the scene with a modern engine, and after three hours' work the fire was controlled. Meantime the whole of the block in which the blaze originated, two-thirds of that on the opposite side of the street, and a block and a half west of it had been completely gutted.

From a spectacular standpoint the fire was magnificent sight, the flames leaping into the air, while millions of sparks glistened among the rolling clouds of smoke and fell in golden showers upon adjacent roofs. Scores of fires were started by these sparks to windward, but as every one was alive to this danger they were promptly quenched in their incipency.

Shortly after midnight, just as the weary workers and watchers were preparing to their quarters, congratulating themselves that the fire, had though it was, had been no worse, another blaze was reflected from the smoke belching sky in the direction of Tondo. This being the most densely populated native district in the city, which had always been identified with the rebel cause, preparations were at once made for trouble, and it was not long in coming.

No sooner had the fire brigade coupled its hose and commenced to play upon the flames, which had again started in a block of buildings occupied by Chinese, than shots were fired at the men from the windows of the adjacent houses. Companies E and M, of the Second Oregon Volunteers, and M and C of the Thirtieth Minnesota Volunteers, under Major Willis, were hastily reinforced by Major Goodale's battalion of the Twenty-third Infantry, and an attempt was made to clean out the neighborhood. Suddenly, however, shots were fired from half a dozen streets at once, and when this fusillade was followed by volleys from Mauneros in the vicinity of the railway station, it was realized that the enemy had sneaked around to the left flank of the outposts at Calabacan, by way of the creeks and canals of Vilas district, and that there was other work than fighting the fire to be done.

As the strength of the enemy was unknown it was a difficult situation to cope with, but it had to be met, and the Americans, regulars and volunteers alike, met it like men. A skirmish line fully a quarter of a mile long was formed and advanced under cover of huts and trees until the rebels were discovered behind hastily formed barricades of paving stones and street car rails, commanding two streets, and within two stone buildings. The firing from houses and shacks became so hot that it was found necessary to set fire to other shacks to windward in order to smoke the rebels out, and this having been done, an advance was made upon the barricades. Both were carried with a rush, but the rebels made a determined stand within the ruins of an old church, and it was not until a detachment of the Oregon Volunteers flanked them from an adjacent brick building that they were moved. Thirty were shot within this enclosure and six more in another. Once the rebels commenced to fall back it was easy to keep them moving, although they threw up barricades and astutely entrenched themselves near the terminus of the Malabon street railway.

This, however, occupied all of Thursday morning, the rebels not being driven out of their limits until long after daylight. While they left 113 dead on the ground and several hundred were taken prisoners, many escaped into the swamp lands north of the city, the side of Calabacan, and are still believed to be in hiding there. In order to guard against further attacks of this nature the whole of this section has been cleared, all the native shacks having been destroyed by



It is difficult for one reading of happenings in a distant and strange land to fully appreciate the subject, because of lack of geographical knowledge. This has been especially true of recent events in and around Manila. The accompanying map will, therefore, prove valuable.

fire. The American loss was one private of the Twenty-third Infantry killed, an officer and three privates of the Minnesota Volunteers and a private of the Oregon Volunteers wounded.

While all of this was happening beyond the scene of the fire the flames rapidly consumed whole blocks of bamboo structures, the popping of the exploding canes conveying the impression that a regular battle was being fought. So long as the fire was confined to this class of buildings no effort was made to suppress it, but when it spread to other streets lined with stone and brick buildings a battalion of the Twenty-third Regiment relieved the native firemen and fought the flames until noon, when they were finally subdued.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage done by these two fires, fully 2,000 buildings being destroyed, together with their contents.

Two Clergymen Talk of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

It is a minister's duty to tell the merits of a medicine which has benefited him and which he believes has merits to cure disease. Any sufferer from any form of kidney ail or urinary trouble, will read the statement of the following clergymen with interest:

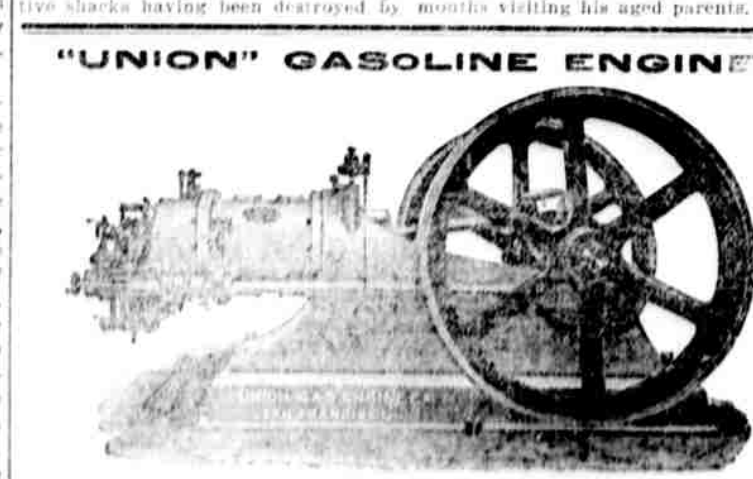
Rev. F. A. Smith, residence 829 First street, Kalamazoo, Mich., testifies: "At the time I procured Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Geo. McDonald's drug store, I was troubled considerably with my kidneys. The backache was quite pronounced, being especially severe when I was necessary for me to sit or stand in a cramped position for any length of time. I had other symptoms which usually arise from disordered kidneys, or from irregular action of those organs. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cured of these annoyances in a very short time and I have not been troubled with them since. As I was not taking any other remedy but this at the time there can be no doubt but that they were the direct means of curing me, and I am most favorably impressed with them."

Reuben L. Loomen, residence 715 South Fourth street, Hamilton, Ohio, testifies: "I have been troubled with my kidneys, having had attacks of lumbago or backache and a lameness in the lumbar region. I had also dizziness and headache when my back was troubling me so much. I could usually tell when these attacks of the kidneys were coming on by a peculiar feeling in the eyes. I was in intense pain when I procured Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had not taken very many before I was completely relieved of the whole of it. I am quite free from the aching in my back, and the lameness. They acted so promptly, I am confident that they are a good kidney medicine. From my experience I could not hesitate recommending them, and I have no objection to your referring to me as one who could vouch for them."

This valuable medicine may be had of dealers generally, or will be mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, on receipt of price, 50c a box (6 boxes for \$2.50.)

J. W. Smith, the Pearl City teacher and pineapple planter, is home from Australia, where he has been for some months visiting his aged parents.

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